

[March 28th, 1899.]

Insurance.**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of

March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 575,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

C. F. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund 973,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751 "Agent : **P. E. Swanwick.**

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 £ 12,954,532
Authorized Capital , 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital , 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro :

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Freyre No. 5 & 7

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo.**

Through express trains leave the Central Station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves 8. Panto at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Tanque. Numerous steamers daily for Santos, connecting with the Southern Railway.

Oeirasinho :

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.; the first train through to Barbacena, and the second to Ouro Preto.

Belo Horizonte :

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m., the latter a mixed train.

Petrópolis :

Barca leaves the Praia's pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petrópolis, and returns at 4 p. m. From Petrópolis, Sundays and holidays excepted, all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whereto comes from 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p. m. From Petrópolis.

Returning from Petrópolis, the all land route trains leave at 5 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, and return at 4:30 p. m. to Petrópolis, on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The "barca" trains leave Petrópolis at 6 and 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:10 p. m. for Mauá pier and "barca" for Praia. On Sundays and holidays the "barca" train leaves Petrópolis at 4:05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo :

Arrives at the Praia das Maruilles at 5:30 a. m. daily and 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruilles. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:00 a. m. on Mondays. Exchanges leaves Maruilles on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. and leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returns leaves Friburgo at 6:00 a. m.

Corcovado :

Arrives at the Praia das Maruilles at 5:30 a. m. daily and 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruilles. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:00 a. m. on Mondays. Exchanges leaves Maruilles on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. and leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returns leaves Friburgo at 6:00 a. m.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petrópolis. CHARLES PAGE, U. S. LEGATION.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). Petrópolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.—No. 1, Rua 1º de Março. ERNEST SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for regular services, will

be open for baptisms, marriages, funerals, &c., and

will be closed again on the 1st of January.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain,

74, Rua Mendo de São, Icarai.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA PLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

74, Rua Mendo de São, Icarai.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA DIVINA SERVIÇO.—Portuguese

on Sundays. Prayers at 7 a. m. Divine service at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. in the morning.

Rev. FRANCISCO VIEIRA, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBTERIANA.—No. 1, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence : Rua Petrópolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rue de Sant' Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUCHUELO.—

No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rioachuelo.

Services, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays

7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. DIAS RIBEIRO, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholomew and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. R. E. New York. Residence : Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. WILLIAM FREDERICK BISCHOFER, German Physician. Office : 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. BRISBAY, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. FERRAS, Lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office : Rua de Santa Thereza n. 20 A-S. Paulo.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service at 12 noon. Sundays. Prayer service at 10 a. m. Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese service at 4 p. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA.—No. 1, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUCHUELO.—

No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rioachuelo.

Services, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays

7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua d'Ajuda. C. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21. On sale,

the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,

German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua General Camara. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Read and Reading Room*, Rua Camarino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canudos.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS**ADMIRABLE RESULTS.**

We are continually receiving communication and testimony from sailors to the effect that help to prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Neectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other maladies and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequently occurring at sea and land. So well known are the merits of this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Neectandra* as a remedy for sea sickness, informs me that he had written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results he obtained from it on board ship."On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Briniano Pinto, wrote us as follows of the application of the Tincture of *Neectandra Amara*, 2. Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of *Neectandra Amara*, 2. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief." Cases of gastro-intestinal peritonitis, 2. Cases with the disease recently. Among these may be mentioned the case of the Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pará to Paraíba suffering intolerable agony from a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Mandom, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases the tincture relieved the affection obstantly, completely and rapidly.In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparation of *Neectandra Amara* can be easily employed with sure effect.On the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangan, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have used the Tincture of *Neectandra Amara* against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of a well-known personage, and obtained excellent results, but which had never been relieved against that malady, from which she had suffered even though she sit foot on shipboard."

I am bound to say that you are to be congratulated on your discovery."

Miss Richardson's letter runs :

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of *Neectandra Amara* as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it myself on a voyage and found it most efficacious." E. Richardson.

On the 17th October, 1895, Sr. Lucadó wrote as follows :

"Rio de Janeiro, 17th October, 1895.—Mr. J. B. de Mello, Rio Janeiro, my principal, has sent you the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady whom I have spoken, who is so enclined with efficacy of the *Neectandra Amara* against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of a well-known personage, and obtained excellent results, but which had never been relieved against that malady, from which she had suffered even though she sit foot on shipboard."

I am bound to say that you are to be congratulated on your discovery."

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows :

"Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend, Miranda, for many years I have used your preparations of *Neectandra Amara* on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who do not know the efficacy of the medicine, and those who do not know the name and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railroads. I tried its powers on a gentle man travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabira do Campo, I had occasion to observe its salutary effects upon my friends of mine. The *Neectandra Amara* is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.N. B.—The proprietors of the Panista remedy *Neectandra Amara* issue a prospectus in three languages

—Portuguese, English and French—to facilitate its use among sailors and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.—The *"Wenroe"* which arrived in Buenos Aires from Santos on the 20th inst., had two cases of yellow-fever on board, and was put into quarantine.—The Argentine transport ship *Villarrica*, while on a voyage to the south, ran on the rocks at Isla Blanca and was wrecked. All the crew were saved.

—We are sorry to state that General Mitre is suffering acutely from anthrax and his medical adviser now refuses to permit him to do any more work. The recent international conferences in which he took part, also affected the general's health.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 20th inst. report a violent gale passing over that city and the surrounding country. Great damages are said to have been done in the province of Buenos Aires to cattle and sheep, and in Santa Fé the wheat crop has suffered considerably.

—News continues to arrive by telegraph of the spread of carbuncle amongst the cattle in the Argentine republic. The authorities are taking precautionary measures to stop its progress. This terrible scourge is to the stockbreeder what locusts are to the farmer, and breaking out amongst the fine stock of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé is likely to cause incalculable losses.

—The severest criticism ever made of justice in this country, either at home or abroad, is not too severe for the facts in the case, as published by our protesting colleagues. From their own files we can answer every protest and convict them by their own words. There are no accusations too severe for the course of justice as administered in this republic, especially as touching the punishment of crime against person and property. —*B. A. Herald*.—The extraordinary celerity with which the murderer of Professor Casal Carranza has been released is calling forth general disapproval, and there is some talk of a public meeting being held to protest against the "unheard of scandal" on the part of the authorities. A writer in *El Tiempo* draws a comparison between the present case and that of a man who was condemned the other day to two years' imprisonment for a robbery committed in 1861! No comments are required. —*B. A. Herald*.

—The limits between Chili and Argentina are said to have been fixed by the arbitrators to run from a point on the 23rd meridian south until it merges into the boundary line drawn by Dr. Moreno, the Argentine expert. The arrangement is said to have satisfied both the interested countries.

—A nice trick was played upon those servants of the Pacific railway who pilfer passengers' goods in the luggage van. Some sportsmen returning from Chacabuco found a lot of game had been stolen, and they decided to avenge themselves. They accordingly despatched to a shopkeeper in Chacabuco a case of 12 bottles of fine Chianti wine with a powerful purgative had been mixed. The baggage guard, two porters, the engine driver and stoker helped themselves to five bottles, and on reaching Chacabuco asked the station master to send for a doctor at once as they had all been poisoned. However, the station master was in the secret and made them continue their journey at the same time reporting them to the manager. A similar experiment might be tried on another line we wot of. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.—Another murderer let loose on society. A few days ago we mentioned the shocking crime in Buenos Aires, in which a notary named Calderón killed his brother-law, Prof. Carranza, at the door of the National College, on account of a family quarrel. It now appears that this murderer has been released, not on bail as we at first thought, but definitely, the judge ruling that there was no case for trial, and no stain on Calderón's honor and good name, as he acted in legitimate self-defence, having been threatened with a walking stick! This decision, from which it appears there is no appeal, was given within four hours after the crime, and little doubt that both the unusual celerity and the decision itelf were due to private influences. —*Montevideo Times*.—A telegram was sent yesterday to Colonel Richieri, the military commissioner in Germany, instructing him to make the necessary arrangements with Messrs. Krupp for the supply of a complete Decauville railway of 500 kilometres extent of line in exchange for a certain number of guns and a quantity of ammunition bought and not as yet delivered. The transaction, from a business point of view, may be carried on terms eminently advantageous to Messrs. Krupp, and it will doubtless result as a disastrous business transaction for this side, but, even under such circumstances, the negotiation is eminently commendable and it would be more so if a number of the war-ships were also exchanged for material to open up the country. The 500 kilometres of Decauville rails are intended for Patagonia, it being the result of the presidential visit to the southern coast. Whatever the final cost of that line may be, it will always be a cheap one, when considered that it was exchanged for war material, which, in all probability, would never have been used. We tender our warmest congratulations to the executive power for the adoption of the first really sound public measure of the present administration. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, March 16.—The international conference on the Puna de Atacama has completed its session. The Chilean and Argentine delegates have met, they have not agreed and it was known that they would not agree. Each delegation has appointed its own commissioner, who, in conjunction with the United States Minister, the fiscal arbitrator, will within three days from the first meeting, cut the knotty question by drawing the boundary line. The conference having come to a close there is no longer any reason for keeping the deliberations a profound secret. As a matter of fact, there was very little deliberation and the conference threatened to come to a close at the very first sitting when the Chilean delegates declared that the Puna de Atacama was a territory conquered from Bolivia during the late war, annexed to Chile by a subsequent decree, now in possession of Chile, and that Chile would not admit any discussion of those facts as evidence that Bolivia could not have ceded to Argentina that territory, as, at the time of the cession, the territory already belonged to Chile by right of conquest. The Argentine delegates claimed that the territory belonged to this republic by virtue of a cession from Bolivia and they were ready to discuss the validity of the cession, but the Chilean delegates refused even to discuss Argentina's alleged rights. Both sides maintained the same attitude throughout the conferences, which were kept up for formality's sake. The whole question now rests with Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister, and unless the United States representatives abroad do not follow the policy and principles of their home government, we fail to see upon what ground Mr. Buchanan will refuse to recognize the right of conquest in war with the example of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands fresh in the public mind. The Puna de Atacama, in itself, is not worth much. It produces nothing, it being unfit for man and beast, but the importance of the question rests on the fact that if the arbitrator awards it, in whole or in part, to Chile, the Chileans are thereby to the east of the Andes and the mountainous range has ceased to be the boundary line of the two republics. The Chileans in the Puna mean the outposts of the two armies at arms' length, a fact that does not augur well for the peace of the future, as frontier disputes are likely to arise when least expected. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, March 11.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,
MESSRS. Mallet Frères & Co.,
MESSRS. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf.
MESSRS. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
MESSRS. Granet Brown & Co.,
GENOA.

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg», Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:
Germany . . . Direction des Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
N. M. Rothschild, London
M. A. von Rothschild, Sohne, Frankfurt a M
and correspondents.
England . . . N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London
France . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Heine & Co., Paris
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
De Neuflize & Co., Paris
Portugal . . . Banco Lisboa & Açores and others
and other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil,
Directors.

T HE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.****PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.****Rio de Janeiro:****No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.**

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 12th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do . . . " 900,000
Reserve fund . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Para, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:
Brewers Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

T HE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:**31 A, Rua 1º de Março****Branches at:**

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**B ANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL**
AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:**9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.****Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:****78, Rua da Quitanda**

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

Heine & Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited.

Henry Scherzer & Co.

Kleinwort Sons & Co.

(A. Knifer & Sons)

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.

Schroeder Gehriger & Co, Hamburg.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Hamburg.

L. Behreus & Schulte, Hamburg.

(Correspondents in all chief cities).

(J. M. Fernandes Guimaraes & Co., and their correspondents).

Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova

(Milan, Turin).

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all effects of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$28.00, ½ dozen boxes for \$28.00 and One dozen boxes for \$28.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

B ANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**9, Rua da Alfandega.**

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., PARIS.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

You can get a fairly good idea of a people's character, said Uncle Abner, by simply observing how they amuse themselves. The screens are down and the masks are off when the hour of relaxation is come, and you can then see just what the man is. In the drawing-room, in business, on the street, he is at his best. You will find him more or less formal and dignified in his bearing, observant of your wishes, conformable to the requirements of society and business, and all that, and you know that this in part may be due to training or policy. It does not show you the man as he is. If you could see him in the privacy of his own home you would know him still better, but this privilege is not at the stranger's disposition, and it would not be safe to generalize on one or two cases. The best way, in my opinion, to get at the truth is to see your man at some place of popular amusement, where he is very apt to be off his guard.

The first theatre which I visited in Rio was the old S. Luiz, in Rue do Teatro. It was closed up many years ago, was turned over to soberer uses, was subsequently burnt out and was then rebuilt. No one would now suspect it to have been a theatre, so complete has been the transformation, but at the time of my arrival here it was a popular place of amusement. I do not remember anything whatever of the entertainment, beyond the circumstance that a popular Portuguese comedian kept the audience in roars of laughter with his antics and witticisms. I did not understand the language well enough to follow him closely, but from the explanations which my friend found time to give me, it appeared that the witticisms were coarse and frequently very spicy. In fact, I discovered that the coarser and spicier the joke, the better was it enjoyed, and if an indecent gesture or allusion could be added to it, the rounds of applause were vigorously given. It can hardly be that my experience has been exceptional in this respect, for I have heard it confirmed over and over again, but I have found that it is a sure road to popularity for an actor, or a writer, to pander to this vulgar taste for indecent allusions. And the dirtier the joke, the louder the applause!

Since then I have been an occasional visitor at all the theatres of Rio, but my first impressions have never been changed. I have found them coarse imitations of the European *café chantant* and *opera bouffe*. The more popular ones are provided with open air promenades and gardens, and a chief part of the entertainment is the vicious social life which the *entrepôts* permit. I have never yet seen a theatre in Rio de Janeiro, nor even when Italian opera is on, from

which women of immoral life are excluded. On the contrary, they generally enjoy the privilege of having the choice of seats, and in some of the *cafés chantants* they are accorded free admission. At the opera I have seen respectable ladies sitting elbow to elbow with notorious courtesans—and no one seemed to think it improper! And in the lobbies I have seen men of good position chatting with these same women on the easiest of terms and apparently without a thought that such familiarity might compromise their social standing!

I soon learned that the theatres of this city practically catered for women of immoral life and their admirers, and that a higher type of entertainment could not possibly exist, with the exception of brief seasons of Italian opera. Celebrities have visited us, such as Rossi, Coquelin, Bernhardt, and others, and have drawn full houses, but they have drawn simply because they were already famous. But were ever so good a dramatic company to open here, giving good representations, and excluding everything immoral from the stage, the auditorium and the lobby—a place, in fact, where a man might take his wife and daughter without fear; and I verily believe the enterprise would come to grief within a fortnight. Harsh as the criticism may sound, it is the vicious associations which draw, and not dramatic talent. A goody-goody play would be doomed to certain failure, no matter how cleverly it might be acted, while a rubbishy thing, touched up with spectacular effects, spiced with a few coarse jokes, and provided with long *entrées* for the benefit of the bar and the courtesans, would be sure of success.

I have heard some talk in my time of encouraging the national drama and building up a national theatre, but I have never yet exactly understood what they meant by it. The men who advocate the scheme are generally of those who write pure rubbish, and who are celebrated lobby loafers. If left to their own devices, they would cater to the lobby just as the theatres have been doing all along. And this would probably be their idea of the national drama! It would be pandering to vicious associations under another name—a development of so-called «realism» on the stage, and a development of sensuality, pure and simple, in the lobby. I have no patience with such schemes! When the stage is purified in Rio de Janeiro and when the theatres are transformed into something other than convenient meeting places for vicious men and women, it will be through the efforts of men who believe in purity, and not by men who are notorious for their immorality. The «national drama» should be something better than the *revistas* and adaptations which are now put upon the stage in this city, something better than pandering to depraved appetites and immoral customs. And where is it to come from? Has anyone ever heard it these advocates of a national drama protest against the present immorality of the stage and lobby? Has anyone ever heard them advocate a higher and purer tone on the stage, and cleaner conduct in auditorium and lobby? Certainly not! We are not yet making silver toothpicks from rusty iron nails!

Now, I wish to say just here, continued Uncle Abner, that I am very far from being a puritan. I believe in amusements and I believe in their good influence. I believe in the stage, and the concert, and the circus—everything that is designed to give us wholesome amusement. Nothing pleases me more than an evening at the negro minstrels, and an hour's laughter does me more good than two days' rest. But I've no patience with the filthy settings of some of these popular plays, and with their disgusting surroundings! No one can say that the stage has helped to elevate the people of Rio de Janeiro, nor that its influence has been wholesome. In my opinion, it has been a teacher of vice and a corrupter of morals from beginning to end.

(To be continued.)

Hotels.**VILLA HUMAYTA.**

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA.

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality; price moderate.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros**PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA**

(Cartere)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, newly decorated, well furnished, also a large warm bath, disinfectant water in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has re-opened his hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a larger and more attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with a fine view of the river and the serra. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Thereza, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the ocean, extending from the top of the hill to the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.**Grande Hotel Metropole**
181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a improvements of every description, including a improvements of every description, including a

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with the best service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5. Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1836

£2,302,400

£2,202,400

PAID-UP CAPITAL**RESERVE FUND**

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL
DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnepp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Mecare, Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheling" says:-

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1866, but since the virtue of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven, it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other type. I must say that Dunlop seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.



Note the Trade-mark.

Write for full particulars to-

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

From *Duglison's College and Clinical Record.***THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN CHILDREN.***

(Continued from our last)

The persistence of the cutaneous and intestinal revulsions is of great utility, and the physician and friends should have sufficient courage to apply incessantly these measures, which have given us the best results. The symptoms of cerebral excitement may be combated by means of shadynes, sedatives, and antipasmodics.

We have sometimes employed belladonna, meimendrin, moschus, laurocerasus, ether, bromides of potassium and sodium, camphor, chloral, and various preparations or alkaloids of opium—as the extract, Sydenham's and Rousseau's lanarium, Dover's powder, paregoric elixir, syrup of opium and diacodium, and morphine or codeine. We give, internally, these medicines in a potion, which may be taken in tincta, melissa, or water, or even in an anodyne syrup.

The following formula is often used:

B. Syrupi tiliæ vel aurantii flor,	120.0
Tinctura meimendri,	1.0
Aqua laurocerasi,	2.0
Sodii bromidi,	1.0 to 2.0 M.

Sig.—One tablespoonful every three hours. The doses of remedies of this prescription, as well as the others, vary greatly, according to the age of the children.

When the symptoms of meningitis are imminent, whether there appear phenomena of excitation or depression, in place of the simple clyster used from the onset of the disease, we employ the formula below:

B. Infus. valerianæ vel per-	
sicaria,	400.0
Tinctura assafetidae,	6.0 to 8.0
Confitatio seminae,	
Oleo ricini,	30.0
Acidi borici,	2.0
Ovi vitelli,	1
Pt. enema,	

Sig.—For clysters, every four, five, or six hours.

We repeat these clysters as long as the disease continues in its serious stage; we had a little patient who used them more than sixty times and recovered.

When the symptoms of depression are very intense or very long in duration we do not use the excitant, but we decrease, or even stop the internal use of anodynies and sedatives; we continue, however, to use the simplicis and the clysters, as indicated above.

For insomnia, so frequent in the serious forms of yellow fever, we have recourse to narcotics and hypnotics, selecting thiaclam, lactucarium, opium and its alkaloids, morphine and cocaine, urethan, laurocerasus, meimendrin, alkaline bromides, and especially chloral.

The importance of combating constipation, so frequent in this form, makes it necessary sometimes to prescribe a purgative, even in the second period. Frequently it is not easy to find a purgative that can be tolerated; but by varying the medicines or by correcting the bad taste of some laxatives we may find one which can be taken.

By associating bromide of potassium with sulphate of morphine, we have a sur means of stopping the hiccoughs, which return when the remedies are suspended.

The gastric form makes necessary the use of antiemetics. Fluid magnesia, chamomilla, iux vomica, a drink containing carbonic acid gas (Rivière's potion, champagne, etc.), and acid liquids are used in this form to prevent vomiting.

When this is obstinate, the revision made in the epigastric region with mustard sinapsis, tincture of iodine, or with Albespary's vesicatory, often stops or decreases the vomiting.

A potion of iodine and iron given persistently acts also as an antiemetic.

In the icteroid form it is well to give diuretics, which are also prescribed when in other forms there is a decrease of urinary secretion. The following potion is good for this:

B. Syrupi ruscic aculeatæ,	120.0
Spiritus aetheris nitrosi,	
Potass. acetatis, — aa —	2.0
Vini diuictri, Corvissari,	20.0
Sig.—One tablespoonful every three hours.	M.

In the typhoid type, the indications are made according to the form of the symptoms; in the formulas already given, the physician will find means for removing the predominant symptoms. In this form, more than in any other, it is necessary to pay great attention both to the antiphatics and to the antiseptics which should be administered.

We ought to add that in yellow fever in its different forms, during the period of localization we do not prescribe the direct means—febrifuges or antipyretics—except when the temperature is very high and has continued for several days.

We agree in this point with R. Fischer, who, in treating of antipyretic methods in children, advises the use of all medicines for the fever, except when there are serious nervous symptoms.

When there is very high and persistent fever, we employ internally tincture of veratum up to two drops, or quinine salts (sulphate, bisulphite, or chlorhydrate) in clysters or frictions, in the following formulas:

B. Acidi acetici dilut.,	60.0
Floravanti alcoholat.,	20.0
Quinina bisulphatis,	4.0
Sig.—For frictions over the body every five hours.	M.

B. Mucilaginis asche;

Quinina chlorhydrat, vel disulphat,

Sig.—For two clysters, with an interval of six hours.

* This article was written by the late Dr. José Maria Teixeira, professor in the Medical School of Rio de Janeiro, and was translated by Dr. J. Dias Ribeiro for "The Rio News." The author's name in the study of this dreaded disease is our excuse for giving it a space in our overcrowded columns.

But when there is gastric tolerance and the fever manifestly takes the intermittent or remittent type, we prescribe internally sulphate or bismuthate of quinine, if there are nervous phenomena.

In these circumstances there is nearly always enlargement of the liver and spleen.

It is well to note that it is only in the cases cited—*i.e.*, when there are, in association, the putrid and yellow fever elements—that we prescribe quinine internally.

Since 1876 we have opposed, as a pernicious method, the treatment of yellow fever by quinine. We made, in 1878, a good many comparative experiments with and without sulphate of quinine, and the results were completely unfavorable to the quinine salts.

It is clear that the treatment of the mixed forms is set forth in what was indicated for the simple forms.

In the co-existence of two forms, the physician will endeavor to observe the predominant phenomena, by prescribing for their appropriate medication.

The use of baths has been advised by different authors in the treatment of yellow fever, especially for combating the febrile element. We have seen its use in children whom we have examined in medical conferences, and the result has been such that we are decidedly not favorable to such therapeutics.

In every disease we must not neglect hygienic measures and the closest attention to diet. Well-ventilated rooms, open windows, so that the fresh air can constantly enter, absolute absence of clothes, carpets, and other needless articles in the sickroom, with bed, absolute quiet—are the things most to be advised. If there are phenomena of excitation, let there be little light and complete quiet. A milk diet is of the very greatest importance, bearing in mind its diuretic and antialluminuric effects. There should be complete disinfection of the patient and of everything that comes near him.

Treating of a disease so much dreaded, it is very important that the physician make out a directory for the guidance of the nurses. For example, suppose we are treating a case of the ataxic form: we would prepare the following bulletin:

Patient, name, day, month, and year.

3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock.—One table-spoonful of the iodiferous potion.

4, 7, 10, and 1 o'clock.—One table-spoonful of the bromide and meimendrus potion.

5, 8, 11, and 2 o'clock.—Milk.

3, 7, and 11 o'clock.—Clysters of asaefetida and boracic acid.

Constant simplicis applied to the feet, legs, and thighs.

In this way we facilitate greatly the work of the nurses, and the physician can tell better the amount of medicine taken.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 20.—The police interrupted a dance in Havana, and the dancers protesting a fight took place at the door of the house in which the ball was held, with the result that 50 men were wounded, some of them seriously. The dance is said to have been a manifestation in honor of Maximo Gomez, and the fight was with revolvers. Many arrests have been made.

Manilla telegrams say that on the night of the 18th inst., the Tagalos attacked various American outposts near that city, but were driven off with heavy loss.

The police are said to have evidence that the Windsor Hotel was set on fire by thieves to conceal robberies made from the rooms of rich guests.

The government has decided not to send more troops to the Philippines, as those there and on the way will be sufficient to ensure the pacification of the islands.

Aguinaldo is determined to fight *d'assurance*. He ordered his General Logardia to be shot for advocating peace.

General Otis is pursuing the Tagalos in the island of Luzon.

MAR. 21.—A woman convicted of murder was to-day executed by a new electric process.

General Brooke, the governor of Cuba, has received orders to dissolve the Cuban Assembly as soon as possible.

The United States will deliver to Spain the stipulated 25,000,000 dollars immediately the official documents of the treaty of peace have been exchanged.

Telegrams from Hong-Kong say that the news of the pacification of the island of Panay was premature. The Tagalos, who are in scattered bands, make night attacks on the American lines near Iloilo, and cause the troops much annoyance.

MAR. 22.—The Peruvian government has paid Mr. MacCord, an American citizen, the sum of 400,000 dollars which he claimed as indemnity.

From Manilla another battalion of troops has been sent to the island of Negros.

The Spanish proprietors in the little island of Panamá have asked for arms to protect themselves against the attacks of the natives.

The Havas agency to-day denies its statement of the death of Mr. John Sherman. The report was caused by a long period of unconsciousness from which the venerable statesman recovered. His state is, however, alarming his friends.

MAR. 23.—Fresh reinforcements have arrived for General Otis in Manilla.

Over 2,000 Spanish soldiers are quartered in Zamboanga, the capital of the island of Mindanao awaiting a passage to Spain.

• Six of the Cuban generals have disbanded their troops as they have no faith in the Cuban Assembly and only acknowledge the authority of General Maximo Gomez.

MAR. 24.—Messrs. Rothschild are about to establish a branch of their London house in Francisco.

In Arkansas the newspapers report the lynching of ten negroes. The local authorities were compelled to call out the militia, but no other incident of note has occurred up to the present. The scene of the disturbance was in the town of Texarkana on the frontiers of Texas and Arkansas. The negroes were said to have been engaged in a conspiracy against the lives of the people.

General Russell Alger, the minister of war, has stated publicly that General Otis has declared the condition of the American troops to be of the best, and that the pacification of the islands will shortly be effected in spite of the menaces of Aguinaldo.

A terrible explosion took place in the powder magazine at Penningrove. Three deaths are known to have been caused, and about 100 persons have been injured. It is feared that others are buried in the ruins.

MAR. 25.—The Cuban Assembly has sent another commission to Washington to beg for more funds for the Cuban troops.

The New York *Herald* says that the American prisoners in the power of the Tagalos are submitted to the most atrocious tortures.

The American troops have had another stiff skirmish with the Tagalos outside Manilla, killing over 400 of them. The American loss was about 100 including killed and wounded. The American commission that recently arrived in Manilla were congratulated on the victory. The commissioners issued a proclamation announcing the grant of autonomy to the Philippines on the establishment of peace but it has had no effect up to the present.

A second attack on the same day was against the Tagalo trenches on the Malabon side, when with a brilliant bayonet charge the Atericus cleared the trenches. The Tagalo loss is great but the list of killed and wounded is not yet declared.

Six more regiments are under orders for Manilla.

Spain.

MAR. 20.—The government has ordered increased vigilance in the Basque provinces and in Catalonia to prevent a Carlist rising.

The *Reforma* says that an event is about to happen which will make it necessary to convocate the Cortes before the appointed day. No hint whatsoever is given of the nature of the coming event.

MAR. 21.—The governor of Barcelona has been with the services of 200 public employees.

The press protests against the delay in paying the soldiers as the discontent is liable to throw them into the arms of the Carlists.

Sr. Silveira has publicly denied that a great political stroke is being prepared in the cabinet.

Yesterday's issue of *El Nacional* was seized by the government on account of violent articles against the ministry.

Don Carlos is expected to issue another manifesto within a few days, in which he will state his intentions.

The ministerial papers deny that the Carlists are introducing arms into Spain.

MAR. 22.—The political manifesto of Don Carlos has caused a great sensation throughout Spain. (The terms of the manifesto are not given).

The republicans are beginning to become fearful of fresh persecutions.

The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree giving M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, full powers to act also as Spanish minister plenipotentiary there.

The demonstrations by the repatriated soldiers still continue in Valencia, Barcelona and the Basque provinces, but no serious disturbance of the peace has taken place. In Madrid, the prefect has warned the demonstrators that he will use armed force to stop all manifestations on their part.

Five hundred miners have gone out on strike in Villaueva for higher wages. The police are preventing disturbances.

MAR. 23.—Don Carlos in his manifesto said he left his supporters the fullest liberty of action in their efforts to effect the liberation of the country, which did not depend on elections or votes of the Cortes.

General Castellanos, governor of Madrid, is investigating a military case which is being much commented upon in the Spanish press. A captain having assaulted a corporal, his colonel ordered the captain to consider himself under arrest in his quarters. The prisoner's friends and brother officers petitioned for his release as he committed the offence in a moment of ungovernable rage, but the colonel remains inflexible.

The last arrivals from Cuba state that the natives were burning and pillaging Spanish properties from the moment the Americans took control, and their depredations were increasing in boldness daily.

Several socialist meetings have been held throughout Spain against the government. Although violent speeches were delivered, no breach of the peace is reported.

MAR. 25.—Sr. Silveira ridicules the idea of a Carlist rising as he considers the cause of Don Carlos to be hopelessly lost.

At a monster meeting in Barcelona, the heartiest cheers were given for General Polavieja, and a republic.

Sr. Emilio Castellar published to-day in *El Liberal* a violent attack on the various ministers of the cabinet and criticized each personally in turn.

The miners' strike in Villaueva is increasing to alarming proportions and serious disorders are feared.

Great Britain

MAR. 20.—Mr. St. John Brodrick in reply to a question in the house of commons said that the British minister in Pekin had been instructed to support the Italian request for a station in Simmoo bay, but at the same time the government had asked Italy not to press its pretensions by force of arms.

The *Central News* agency says that Russia and France are doing their utmost to have Cardinal Perosi elected to the pontificate, while the triple alliance is in favor the election of Cardinal Gotti. This is pure bunkum and blatherings. The present Pope is not dead yet, and even if he were, the conclave would not be in the least influenced by political motives in the choice of the next Pope. Those of us who are able to remember the election of Cardinal Pecci to the pontificate will realize the fact that the college of cardinals sought rather to elect their most worthy representative as Vicar of Christ, and left the politicians out in the cold.

The *Times* says that Mr. Cantillon is urging the United States on the part of Spain to assist in the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos. (We may be wrong, but we fancy Spain will get her impounded soldiers sooner than she imagines and without paying the two million dollars site is ready to give or the eight million dollars Aguinaldo wished to exact).

The British government, according to the *Times*, is supporting the request of Belgium for a cession of territory in Hankow.

The bubonic pest has broken out in Calcutta and is spreading with terrible rapidity. Already 215 deaths have been registered.

A ship laden with pilgrims returning from Mecca by way of Jiddah reported eight deaths from bubonic pest at Kerman island on the Red Sea.

MAR. 21.—A cotton strike has been begun by the mill-owners concluding a rise in wages to the factory hands.

Telegrams from Madrid say that the United States are negotiating a commercial treaty with Spain on the "most favored nation" base. It is added that 18 commercial companies are being organized on the assumption that the treaty will be ratified.

Speaking on the question of the grievances of the *ulladillo*, Mr. Chamberlain said in the house of commons that the government was opposed to any violent intervention in the affairs of the *Trasnaid*, but would deal with the question diplomatically.

The question of dominion on the Upper Nile has been settled diplomatically between France and Great Britain, the latter keeping the Balir-el-Ghazal, and the latter the territory of Wadi.

MAR. 22.—Mr. Worthington's reports on the trade of São Paulo severely condemns the methods of the English merchants which allow them to be ousted by Germans, French and Italians in that market.

The convention recently signed by Great Britain and France fixing the spheres of influence has given rise to general satisfaction. Great Britain retains the Balir-el-Ghazal and Darfour, and France has all the hinterland of Tunis and Tripoli as far as Usbonghi. This arrangement leaves the whole of the Nile valley under British control.

Telegrams from Rome say that the Chinese minister there has informed the Italian minister that his government absolutely refuses to cede the bay of Siumm.

One of Aguinaldo's secretaries (Agoncillo) has arrived in Paris to consult the Philippines residing there.

MAR. 23.—Heavy frosts are prevalent all over the British islands, which have caused immense damage to the early crops and stopped the work of over 10,000 persons. Seven deaths from the intense cold are also reported.

The German papers are of opinion that France has gained unexpected advantages from the recent convention as the Wadai district is, not only rich in itself, but occupies a strategical position of great importance.

A balloon with a lady and two men started from London to-day to cross the channel.

The Corean ministry has been ousted by royal decree, and two of its members have been banished.

Telegrams from Manilla published in Germany say that Aguinaldo is about to attack Manilla within 15 days, and that his troops are already on the march towards that capital.

MAR. 24.—Mr. Brodrick stated in the house of commons that the Khalifa is in Sheikula with an unarmed and indisciplined army, which does not need a new expedition to his power.

It is reported that Great Britain and Russia have entered into an agreement with reference to their actions in China.

Telegrams from New York announce the arrival there of the Spanish gunboat *Boracua* which has been successfully floated in Guantánamo.

The death is announced in Berlin of Munkaczy, the celebrated Hungarian painter of historical and genre subjects. (His real name was Michael Lieb). He was born in 1844 and made his name in 1869 by his "Last day of a condemned man." His best known works were "Milan dictating Paradise Lost," "Christ before Pilate," "Christ on Calvary," and the "Last moments of Mozart." He was enabled by the Austrian government).

MAR. 25.—The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Amir of Afghanistan is seriously ill and has appointed Habib-Mulhi his heir and successor.

Cambridge won the university boat race.

In consequence of the late convention between Great Britain and France, the latter has suspended many of her preparations for coast defence and has recalled troops from Tunis and Algeria.

The Princess of Wales reached Genoa to-day on her return from the Mediterranean trip.

Germany has proposed to divide up the Samoan islands, but Great Britain and the United States refuse.

Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, has gone to Nice on account of his health.

France.

MAR. 20.—Telegrams from Manilla published in Paris say that three companies of American soldiers fell into a Tagalo ambuscade, but succeeded in getting away with three killed and 21 wounded. Other telegrams say that the Americans demolished several Tagalo houses near Legagna bay out of pure spite.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* has been notified to leave Nice for having abased the superior authorities of the town.

Baron Mohrleitner in the *Tempo* categorically denies all the statements of the *Evening News*, of having sold secrets of Russia and France to Germany, and of having been secretly banished in consequence by the Czar.

The united courts of cassation are to confine themselves solely to the question of the innocence or guilt of Deeyns.

The guards in all the powder magazines in France have been doubled.

MAR. 21.—Dr. Moreno, the Argentine expert on limits, has arrived in Paris, and is to be the recipient of the Crevaux prize.

Three thousand garrison have gone out on strike in Paris.

At the instance of Senator Fabre, the minister of war issued a circular prohibiting army officers from joining the Patriotic League, and M. Freycinet was able to inform the senate that those officers who had already joined promptly withdrew.

Another unexpected explosion took place in the testing room of the powder laboratory, injuring the director and two others.

MAR. 22.—The explosion which took place yesterday was purely accidental. None of the three wounded men are likely to feel any bad results after a week.

Telegrams from Djibouti report the arrival of Marchand and his followers at Addis Ababa in good health after their long march across the desert.

M. Pelletan has resigned his position owing to the navy estimates not having been approved by the chamber of deputies.

The referred in a duel that was to have taken place between Senators Le Provost de Lanney and Destouches-Jonca on account of hot words in the debate on officers and the Patriotic League, has decided that no just ground had been given for a challenge.

The Touaregs attacked a French caravan that left Algiers for Lake Tchad and killed many of the bearers before they were finally driven off.

Some English capitalists are said to have bought up the lands traversed by the Bobalil railway in North Africa.

MAR. 23.—Doubts are now thrown on the truth of the statement that the Foucault-Lamy expedition has been attacked by Touaregs on the way to Lake Tchad. Nothing is known of such an attack in Algeria, and the expedition is known to be resting in Aghadem, a town of the central Sahara.

Heavy frosts and snowstorms are doing great damage in the south of France, principally to the vineyards.

Three Italians were arrested in Tunis for being in possession of a large quantity of dynamite concealed in clothes.

Advices from Germany say that an explosion took place in a powder magazine in Tollensdorf, killing two soldiers.

MAR. 24.—The representative of France in the coming conference on disarmament is to be M. Bourgeois, the ex-minister.

Agoncillo is organising a meeting in Paris to petition the French government to use its influence to bring about peace between the Tagalos and the Americans.

The *Tempo* says the American democracy is morally and materially bankrupt.

A serious conflict is reported from Switzerland between Swiss and Italian workmen on the railway from Berne to Neuchâtel. One man was stabbed to the heart, four others are in a dying condition, and five are dangerously wounded. The principal assassins have fled, but the police have made many arrests.

MAR. 25.—The tribunals have forbidden Major Esterhazy to use the title of Count in future.

The influenza is rapidly spreading in France and has already found many victims.

Telegrams from Russia published in Paris contain details of the horrors which have taken place in the famine stricken districts during the past season.

Manilla telegrams to Paris say that Aguinaldo has sent a special emissary to Spain to negotiate the ransom of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

The Moors have created several serious disturbances on the frontiers of Morocco and Algeria recently, and two tribes have declared war against one another. French troops have been sent from Tlemcen to Oudja and it is hoped they will arrive in time to stop the fray.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels; the commercial report and price-current of the market; tables of stock quotations and sales; a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

(Cash Invariably in advance)

Subscription: £400 per annum for Brazil;
£2500 per six months

\$100 or £2400 or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Frayer,
145, Broadway, New York
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, London
Frost Co.,
18, Queen Victoria Street,

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths: £200 each
SINCE — 1888 — Books, &c., for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rue
do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28th, 1899.

Some days ago (the 23rd) the *Notícia* stated that it is the desire (*pensamento*) of the minister of marine to apply the product of the sales of the naval arsenals at Bahia and Pernambuco, which have been closed, of the naval arsenal here, which is to be removed, and of the arsenal dependency on the Ilha das Cobras, to the construction of a new arsenal, with all the improvements possible, and to the acquisition of ships for the new navy. It is further stated that this is one of the principal desires of the government, and that opportunely the minister will ask for the opinions of various naval officers on the subject. We have waited to see whether any further comment would appear on this matter, but thus far without result. It may be that the statement is based on nothing more serious than a suggestion, but as the *Notícia* states the matter positively and is in a position to know, we may presume that the government has resolved upon the expenditures mentioned. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that such uses of public funds at this time would be serious mistake, and that they would be sharply condemned in London financial circles. The proceeds of the sale of the arsenal properties in this city will of course be used to remove the same and create a new arsenal elsewhere, but the closing of the two northern arsenals was a measure of economy and the proceeds of that act should be used to improve the financial situation. The government has no right to use the money thus realized in the equipment of a new arsenal, nor in the purchase of new war vessels. To do so would be an act of bad faith. Brazil has no urgent need of a more expensive naval arsenal, nor has she the slightest use for new war vessels. A short time ago the minister of war let it be known that he proposed to use the proceeds of various economies in his department in the mounting of a smokeless powder factory. If, now, all the economies are to be expended on extravagances like these, how will the government meet its obligations and promises? How will the President redeem his pledges in London and Paris, if he fails to make these economies effective? It must be remembered that the situation is not improving, and that simple promises will not pay debts. And it ought to be known that the situation requires effective economies of at least a million sterling a year in order to save the treasury from serious discredit.

THERE was little or no public business transacted last week because of the presidential excursion up country. The state of Minas Geraes has been in a fever of generous excitement, fireworks have been touched off regardless of expense, wines have flowed like water, speeches and compliments have vied with the fireworks in brilliancy and profusion, and general contentment and happiness have been proclaimed everywhere. No one has spoken of the tax-collector, nor of the refusal of the milreis to mend its bad habits. There is hunger and misery on every side, but instead of telling the President about it they told him that he is Augustus Caesar, and that Brazil never was better governed and more prosperous.

The political situation is apparently becoming clearer. There seems to be no doubt that there is an alliance between ex-President Prudente de Moraes, Vice-President Rose e Silva and Gov. Luiz Viana, who will organize a party in opposition to President Campos Sales. The latter's trip to Minas Geraes was probably intended to strengthen his position by securing the support of the governor of that state. He already counts, we presume, on that of Glycerio, Júlio de Castilhos, Lucio Sodré and other prominent Jacobins. In the state of Rio de Janeiro the governor and his following will doubtless support Campos Sales, while Senator Porfirio and his friends will join the party of ex-President Prudente de Moraes. This party will favor a policy of moderation and tolerance, and one of the cardinal points of its doctrines will be that the republic must succeed in winning the love and confidence of the people in order to become definitely and securely established in Brazil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

To the Editor of "Rio News".

Dear Sir.—I have to thank your correspondent "Protestant" for pointing out a slip in my letter. He is right. Our Chaplain ought to have the fullest knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs. I do not stop to ask if he has, but hasten to agree with "Protestant"; and, if he will spare me his chiding, I am ready to own not only that our Chaplain is infallible, but that none of those notorious types of ignorance he names, nor any laymen, have a shadow of a right to any opinion on a subject so far beyond the reach of their profane keen.

All, how refreshing to our ignorance is the wisdom of these young men,—of this little leaven of fresh blood in the Church! What a privilege for the benighted souls who shave vegetated in South America for half a century, till they do not even know the difference between a church of the Church of England and Dissenting Chapel! But let them take courage. Light is at hand! The opportunity is at last theirs of sitting at the editorial feet of the Gamalofs of the *Church Echo*, under whose trusty guidance and that of such oracles as Ritualists and "Protestants," they may learn the error of their ways, and shake off their oft-anticipated notions about ecclesiastical affairs. Truly it is a ravishing picture, but I must not linger over it.

"Protestant's" implied invitation to discuss the merits of Mr. Crawshaw's preaching I beg to decline. On that subject the less said the better, for many reasons.

And I much regret that I can not take it from him that Mr. Crawshaw had nothing whatever to do with introducing the so-called "burning question" of Ritualism. I like not the security. I prefer facts. Let "Protestant" read the opening editorial of the *Church Echo* for July last, * he headed.

SCRUTINEER'S NOTES.

RITUALISM.

but more particularly the first paragraph and the last but two, after which let him ask Mr. Crawshaw who "Scrutineer" is.—*Sic vos non nobis* and it is really too bad of "Protestant" to want to rob our Chaplain of the *kudos* of that epoch-making editorial.

Yours truly,

A LAYMAN.

Rio 24th March, 1899.

Rio, 25th March, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Your correspondent "Gargoyles" is, we take it, a true type of Paulista Christian, the kind of Christian who does not even sign his name to the two columns in which he attacks most unjustly the late chaplain Mr. Craven.

Also he tells us that the church exists for the benefit of São Paulo and Santos, and for the benefits Santos derives from it he wishes the Santos people to subscribe £200 a year. I would like to ask him, what benefits Santos gets from the church? The person is allowed to come to Santos once a month in the cool season, and he comes then of his own free will. The writer never yet heard of the person being asked to come down and preach; in fact, his coming is considered more of a nuisance than otherwise.

When the person is wanted in Santos is during our hot, yellow fever season, and it is during this season of the year that the Christian Paulistas will not allow him to come.

"Gargoyles" says that if the Santistas are all heathens they ought to pay to have the gospel preached to them, but the writer never yet heard of heathens paying to have the gospel preached to them.

* When Mr. Crawshaw became Editor, during Mr. Hatt's absence.

The Santistas are quite willing to subscribe £200, or even more, a year to have a mission sent to São Paulo to teach the poor English-speaking importers and others there, how to clothe one another, how to live in happiness together, and how not to hit a man when he is down. They (the Santistas) will also see that the missionary goes to São Paulo at all seasons and always decently dressed, not as they used to allow their former chaplain to come to Santos (once a month during the cool season). Even the Santistas were horrified, and out of pity got up a subscription to buy them a pair of boots, and a suit of clothes.

What the Santistas have had from the church in São Paulo they have paid for, and they are quite ready and willing to pay for anything they ask of it; but they have not asked for a person to come and preach to them once a month during the cool season at £200 a year.

However I hope the church committee will see its way to appoint "Gargoyles" to the vacant pulpit and I am sure the Santistas will find the £200 a year required if the committee will promise not to allow him to come to Santos even during the cool season.

EX-PAPULISTA.

FUNNY "FAIRPLAY"!

To the Editor of the "Rio News".

Dear Sir.—In your issues of 7th and 14th instant I thought it right to call attention to what I have good and sufficient reason to believe is the opinion of a majority of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, São Paulo, regarding the rumoured re-appointment by the Church Committee of its late chaplain. I then said all I had to say on the subject, and have no intention of reverting to it, or of mentioning the ex-chaplain's name again, unless something new should transpire or my facts or conclusions be questioned on some respectable authority.

As you have, however, thought it worth while to print, I suppose I must make it convenient to answer, in some sort, the incoherent jumble of vague accusations, cheap and uncalled for witticisms, sapeum moral platitudes, and offensive personalities appearing in your last number over the signature of "Fairplay."

The avowed object of its author is to "protest against the unwarranted attack," etc. A more careful perusal of his production than it has any intrinsic right to has convinced me, however, that his real aim is not so much to defend the ex-chaplain as to attack me, the present writer, whose identity he professes to have discovered—an easy task as I effect no careful concealment. This he proceeds to do in terms which render it necessary for me, in order to reply to him in an appropriate manner, to disregard to some extent those courtesies of discussion which I would prefer to be bound by; and to show my sense of the irrelevance of his remarks by discarding in the heading of this letter all reference to the St. Paul's chaplaincy.

I do not know who "Fairplay" may be; and, as to discuss his incoherent ramblings seriously as would be a hopeless task, I will endeavour as a mere matter of scientific interest to discover among them some clue to his identity.

□ First of all then, "Fairplay" characterises my letter of 5th instant as an assault on an absent man. This seems a singular accusation, implying as it does the possession of miraculous powers on my part; but let that pass. He goes on to say that such an assault, being made for the purpose of preventing the absent man from becoming a present man, was wholly without excuse. But if I had waited till the absent man became a present man, the state of things I wished to prevent would have come to pass. I was obliged therefore either to attack the man in his absence or not at all. Is "Fairplay" such a doit that he cannot see this?

He asks how I know the S. A. Missionary Society had not made an honest (*sic!*) endeavour to secure another chaplain.

I do not know; and I never said, hinted, or implied that I did. I never expressed or suggested any opinion whatever on the point, and my letter is there to prove it.

Thus "Fairplay's" notion of fair play admits of his not only distorting my statements, but inventing and attributing to me statements which I never made, in order to suit the purposes of his trumpery argument. This is rank dishonesty, such as if persisted in may well bring "Fairplay" to the gibbet* of which as he so naively informs us, he and his son walk in daily dread.

Remarks on the chaplain's abilities are not outside the marks as he terms it, but are on the contrary, very much to the point. Were not so we might accept for the post some half or quarter educated creature like "Fairplay," with his babytalk about "the freedom of unlimited action" and the "incomparative confinement to a limited sphere."

"Fairplay" says I arrogated to myself the right of forbidding the late chaplain's re-appointment. The assertion is false; there is nothing approaching the shadow of a foundation for it in my letter. Really it "Fairplay" is going on at this rate, the sooner he and his friends are "gibbeted" the better.

I have been most careful to place in the forefront of my contention not my own opinion but that of the congregation. My point is that I do not believe the congregation has ever surrendered to any standing committee—either of Old Paulistas in London as "Fairplay" suggests, or of new Paulistas anywhere else—the right to select its own parson; and that, there being just ground for supposing that the church committee has appointed a man whom the congregation objects to, such appointment

ought to be considered provisional until approved by the congregation at a general meeting. Surely this is a sound proposition. I am, dear sir,

Your truly,
GARGOYLE.

São Paulo, 25th March, 1899.

[We trust that our correspondents will not let their Christian zeal carry them too far. The subjects under discussion are everywhere important and interesting, and we believe that good will result from these letters, but we should be very sorry were they to lead to bad feeling between men who are members of the same congregation and engaged in the same Christian work. The scoffers might say: see how these Christians love one another!—Ed.]

COFFEE NOTES

—An entrepôt of coffee of the state of Rio de Janeiro was opened on last Wednesday at No. 207 Rue da Gamboa.

—The committee of coffee factors of Rio de Janeiro, in its report presented on last Friday, maintains its previous estimate of 3,000,000 bags for the crop of 1899-1900. The committee says that the crop, as well as the trees, has been injured by drought, but that it is not yet possible to estimate the amount of damage thus caused. It is expected that the early maturing of the coffee will cause an increase of 20% in the receipts at Rio de Janeiro before the 30th of June.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On a plantation near Botucatu, S. Paulo, there is said to have been grown this year a pinecone weighing 3 1/2 kilos (nearly 8 lbs).

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro is beginning to dismiss from office the friends of Senator Porfirio. The first dismissal was that of the police delegate at Campos.

—The trial of Col. Heleodoro, who had fallen into disfavor with the governor of Bahia, and is said to have been responsible for many disturbances in the interior of that state, has resulted in a sentence of 30 years' imprisonment.

—The old municipal council has taken possession in Campos, and there is a mixture of telegraphic rejoicings and complaints that simply bewilder us. A new election is the only possible solution, but the dispossessed usurper object to this.

—President Campos Salles and Gen. Carlos Telles are not the only recipients of enthusiastic demonstrations. Gov. Luis Viana of Bahia has been making a little tour in his state, and, according to telegraphic reports, has been hailed with acclamations all along the route.

—A drunken man was arrested in São Paulo on the night of the 20th, and when he was searched at the police station a package of 12,000\$ in new counterfeit 200\$ notes was found in his pocket. His name is Paulo Bordon, and he says he received the notes from Miguel Calabresi.

—It is stated that among the presents that Gen. Carlos Telles' friends intend to offer him is a costly gold-mounted horse-whip. Some persons say that this instrument is for the special benefit of Pinheiro Machado; but why, asks Smith, should they wish to bestow on the castillista-senator so great an honor?

—On the 13th inst. Visconde do Quissamã, Dr. Martínez Torres and Dr. Hermogenio Silva resigned their places on the executive committee of the partido republicano fluminense. The only remaining member of the committee is Dr. Miguel de Carvalho, and there now seems to be no doubt of the disruption of the party.

—The decision of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, mentioned in our last issue, on the Campos municipal question is considered unconstitutional by the president and other officers of the state legislature, who have convened for the 10th prox. an extraordinary session of that legislature for the purpose of taking action in the matter.

—Last week Gen. Carlos Telles arrived in Rio Grande do Sul and President Campos Salles went to Minas Geraes. Both, if we may believe what the telegraph informs us, were received with enthusiastic demonstrations. There was this difference, however: the demonstrations in honor of Campos Salles were due to official instigation, while those in honor of Telles were spontaneous.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Comercio* relates the following fact:—A man in Niteröy was suspected by the Rio de Janeiro police authorities of being implicated in a robbery of 190,000\$ and defectors were sent to effect his arrest. He was not at home and his wife stated that she did not know where he was to be found. She was arrested, taken to Rio de Janeiro and held in custody for 21 days. In the mean time her seven small children were left in the house alone and unprotected, suffering from hunger and from want of care and obtaining a precarious subsistence from the charity of neighbors. After being released the woman was informed that she would be again arrested, if at the end of three days she should have failed to make known her husband's whereabouts.

— At Pernambuco the municipal prefect has revoked the licences held by outside parties for killing and selling fresh beef to the people of that city. It is claimed that the controversy is due to political influences favoring certain monopolists in the city who wish to sell fresh beef at 16s00 the kilo, while the outside parties ask only 15s00. Sometime, perhaps, the people will learn that political influence is the worst enemy they have.

— The number of cattle slaughtered at the Paraíba abattoir in the five years from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, was as follows :

	<i>Farmers parts of the state.</i>	<i>From other states and from for- eign coun- tries.</i>
1893.....	30,673	
1894.....	30,908	
1895.....	33,087	
1896.....	36,596	
1897.....	39,603	

In the same period the receipts of cattle at Paraíba were as follows :

	<i>Farmers parts of the state.</i>	<i>From other states and from for- eign coun- tries.</i>
1893.....	22,780	9,305
1894.....	18,664	14,279
1895.....	13,032	21,567
1896.....	18,147	22,487
1897.....	21,742	19,989

In the first half of 1898 there were slaughtered 20,287 beavers and the receipts were 13,566 from various parts of the state and 8,043 from other states and from foreign countries.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 18th inst. amounted to £66,654\$560 against 397,377\$360 for the corresponding week of last year.

— The accountant's department of the Leopoldina railway has been singularly unfortunate of late. On the 11th inst. Mr. Campbell, the chief book-keeper died, and on or about the same date Mr. Albury, the accountant, was forced to resign owing to persistent ill-health in Brazil. His place was to be temporarily filled by Mr. Millar, the new storekeeper, but Mr. Millar after a fortnight's sojourn found the climate insupportable and left for England also by the *Celtic*.

— The following statement of the number of persons in the service of the Central railway in different years has been furnished to the press :

1892.....	10,292
1893.....	10,859
1894.....	14,515
1895.....	14,669
1896.....	13,772
1897.....	13,725
1898.....	9,836

MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY.

The City editor of the *South American Journal* replies as follows to a question as to whether Minas and Rio Ordinary Shares would be a good purchase at present price :—"In expressing an opinion on this and other points, it goes without saying, I hope, that I do not claim to be a prophet. But I do my best to help your readers, without bias. In buying either the Ordinary Shares or the Six per Cent. Debentures as an investment, I certainly do not think my correspondent would be far wrong, but as to a speculation for an immediate rise I cannot say so much. This railway serves a rich section of the important Brazilian State of Minas Gerais, and is one of the few Brazilian railways which has met with practically uninterrupted success since it was first opened to traffic in 1884. Its capital consists of £1,000,000 in Ordinary Shares, and £552,500 in Six per Cent. Debentures. With the exception of one or two breaks, satisfactory dividends have been received by the shareholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Last year, however, the dividend was only 5 per cent., owing to the operation of the Funding Scheme, which, in consequence of special circumstances, affected this company somewhat severely. In fact, the directors were obliged, on account of the bankruptcy of the company's bankers, to sell their Funding Bonds immediately on receipt, thus only realising an average of 75 1/2 per cent., a price lower than would have been obtainable had they been in a position to keep them on hand for a while. With reference to the current working year, which does not close until next June, the traffics for the half ending December were 604,810\$, as compared with 1,182,514\$ in the corresponding period. But the decrease is accounted for by a bad coffee crop in Brazil, on which product the railway depends for much of its business. The coming crop, however, is expected to be better than the last. There is, of course, in connection with this line, the danger of currency perturbations, but the average value of the milreis is likely to be better for the current year than for 1897-98, and as the market value of the Funding Bonds is higher, with a tendency upward, the company may count on realising greater advantage than before. The directors have disposed of the whole of the 'new account' for rolling stock—about £4,000—in their last balance sheet, and even so had a profit surplus of £2,642, as compared with £1,408 in the previous year. Having in mind all these particulars, I see no reason why a dividend of less than 5 per cent. should be forthcoming; which, on present price, means a yield of 10 per cent., while a purchase on debenture yields about 5 1/2 per cent."

— The Royal Mail steamer *Thames* left Rio on the 22nd inst. with the following passengers : For Southampton : Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Cox, 2 daughters and two children, Dr. J. Spear, Mr. G. C. Anderson and wife and Mr. A. Heyland. — For Vigo : Mr. Manoel M. Ramirez and wife and Mr. Domingos Santos. — For Lisbon : Mrs. Chalmers and maid, Mrs. Adelina O. C. da Silva and 3 children, Messrs. A. Vieira and wife, Joaquim P. Soares, Antônio C. Barrosa and Augusto L. Ferreira. — For Pernambuco : Dr. Joaquim L. Caldas, Messrs. C. A. Canally, J. J. Valentim d'Almeida and Fernandina Jacome. — For Bahia : Mrs. Matiella Jacome, Dr. B. Mesquita, Messrs. A. Fonseca and wife, Aurelio C. de Moraes, João R. S. de Figueiredo, Manoel Vidal, João A. C. de Menezes and Carlos D. Vaz.

— The Spanish consul in Rio has reported to the press a matter which deserves investigation. The Spanish ship *Teresa* was damaged in lat. 23° 23' S. and long. 35° 23' W. and being in critical circumstances hoisted signals of distress on the 17th inst. A steamer which proved to be the German *Rainha de Strasbourg* came towards them and offered to tow the ship into Rio, and the offer was immediately accepted. But two hours afterwards, the German steamer threw the hawser overboard and proceeded on her way without giving any reply to the port fires, lights and other signals of the *Teresa*. Two days later the derelict was sighted by the *Hornby Grange* of London and brought into Rio. It is to be hoped that some strong notice will be taken of the heartless conduct of the German captain.

— The R. M. S. *Thames*, which left Rio for home last week, was the scene of a fatal accident while at Montevideo on her last trip to Buenos Aires, which resulted in the death of the third officer, Mr. Ernest Charles Macey. He was in the hold of the vessel, lantern in hand, superintending the discharge of cargo for Montevideo when a barrel of spirits fell from the sling of the winch into the hold. The barrel burst open and the flame of the lantern set fire to the spirit and in a few moments the whole hold was in flames, which due to the plucky efforts of the officer were overcome, not however until he had been frightfully burned in the face and body, from the effects of which he died in great agony a few hours afterwards during the voyage from Montevideo to La Plata. The deceased was twenty-nine years of age, and, we understand, leaves a family in London.

SHIPPING NOTES

— On last Thursday in the port of Rio Janeiro the cruiser *Príncipe de Março* ran into the cruiser *Parnaíba*, considerable damage being caused to both vessels, on which, by order of the naval authorities, a survey will be held.

— A disastrous collision took place on the 23rd inst. in the Parauá near Rosário de Santa Fé, when the s.s. *Handelst* ran into and sank the British bark *Mount Vernon*. The steamer, which is also seriously damaged, picked up the bark's crew.

— The passengers who left Rio for London on the 24th inst. by the New Zealand steamer *Gothic*, were the following : Mrs. A. J. Lamoureux and child, Mrs. Gilfillan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Millar and child, Messrs. J. W. Turner, H. Hugo, E. R. Cooke, W. C. Haigh, F. S. Hampshire, W. Hoffmann and E. Albenry.

— The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Lampert & Holt steamer *Buffon*, for New York were the following : Miss M. Russell, Messrs. A. Ridderick, E. S. Levy Grech, Manuel Bustos de Tigre, E. H. Harrison, Francisco Peguano, M. Quintana and 8 third-class passengers.

— The Lampert & Holt liner *Galileo*, who arrived in Rio on the 26th inst. brought the following passengers : Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Guasco, Mr. J. B. Flores, Mrs. J. B. Flores, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, Messrs. C. Lavand, P. Sundet, Fernando Martins, José Benjamin, Alex. Baird, Rudolf Just, Theophilus Mattos, Alfonso Fonseca, Francisco Fonseca, João Fonseca and 3 third-class passengers. Also 4 first-class for the River-Plate.

— We frequently hear complaints from shipmasters of the seepiness of the port authorities of Rio in a lowing not months but years to go without removing the hull of the vessel that has three masts still out of the water in the fairway. Complaints have been made again and again to the port officials, but no notice has been taken. Some day an accident will take place and the unfortunate captain will be blamed. In any other great trading port in the civilized world, that ship would have been lifted almost immediately, or if not possible to lift would have been removed by dynamite. It is comical to faintly discern a red buoy over the wreck, when the masts are visible for miles.

— The «Kronstadt'ski Vestnik» states, in reference to the new ships for the Russian navy, that the problem of the use of petroleum fuel on board ship has been finally solved by Russian specialists. This was proved by the splendid success obtained in the trial of the madrigal of the «Rostislav». The success is attributed to a new method of pulverizing petroleum residue by mechanical (pneumatic) means instead of by steam as formerly. The engines of the «Rostislav» exceeded the power contracted for, and during six hours at full speed showed clearly the great advantage which liquid fuel, when treated by the new method, has over coal. It is proposed to erect at St. Petersburg two large reservoirs capable of holding 400,000 poods, about 6,500 tons, of petroleum.

— The Royal Mail steamer *Thames* left Rio on the 22nd inst. with the following passengers : For Southampton : Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Cox, 2 daughters and two children, Dr. J. Spear, Mr. G. C. Anderson and wife and Mr. A. Heyland. — For Vigo : Mr. Manoel M. Ramirez and wife and Mr. Domingos Santos.

— For Lisbon : Mrs. Chalmers and maid, Mrs. Adelina O. C. da Silva and 3 children, Messrs. A. Vieira and wife, Joaquim P. Soares, Antônio C. Barrosa and Augusto L. Ferreira. — For Pernambuco : Dr. Joaquim L. Caldas, Messrs. C. A. Canally, J. J. Valentim d'Almeida and Fernandina Jacome.

— For Bahia : Mrs. Matiella Jacome, Dr. B. Mesquita, Messrs. A. Fonseca and wife, Aurelio C. de Moraes, João R. S. de Figueiredo, Manoel Vidal, João A. C. de Menezes and Carlos D. Vaz.

— There is a beer saloon just across the bay which bears the felicitous title of «Choperia Fluminense». Will Dr. Castro Lopes give us the derivation of «choperia»? We know the German *schoppen*, and the English *chop*, as part of «unton chop», but the words «chopp» and «choppeira» in Portuguese puzzle us a little.

— The dairymen in Minas must be reaping in a golden harvest just now as there is an enormous demand for milk in Rio during the oppressive heat.

— There was a brief thunderstorm in this city a little over a week ago, but it did very little good. Yesterday, we are glad to say, a drenching rain set in and is continuing to-day. It is raining slowly and easily, the temperature is going down slowly, and the rain is soaking into the dry soil instead of running off the surface in streams, as it does in heavy rains.

— We trust that the long hot spell is now at an end, and that cooler, healthier weather will follow.

— We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. Slater, the representative of the Brazilian Submarine, the Western and Brazilian, and the Pacific and European Telegraph Companies, is retiring on account of his health. Mr. Slater has been with the cable companies for 26 years, and was superintendent at Rio on the inauguration of the lines on January 1st, 1874. Mr. Slater retires on a well earned pension, and will be succeeded by Mr. Greenwood, — Review, Buenos Aires.

— The *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of last Friday gives an account of the robbery of £15,000 from a lady in one of the streets of this city and of a burglary, amounting to £8,000, committed at the distance of few doors from a police station. In commenting on these facts the *Gazeta* says that crimes against property are the prominent feature of the present period. «Robberies» it asserts, «are now committed by day and by night, in the streets, in our houses and even, *prob. pudor!* in the very police prisons.» It adds that the inefficiency and connivance of the police insure the impunity of the criminals.

— The Brazilian trade has been less active during the past week. The fixture of a steamer, with grain and that of a sailer with hay being the only charters reported during that period. Vessels continue to go forward by regular traders at full current rates. The cattle trade to Rio has fallen very considerably of late, it being reported that a change is about to take place and that shipments will pass to other hands.—Times, Buenos Aires, Mar. 13.

— The incident on the «Thames» at Montevidéo turns out to have been a much more serious affair than we were at first led to believe, and resulted in the death of the third officer. It seems that while the steamer was discharging cargo at 7.30 on Friday evening, the third officer, E. C. Macey, entered the hold where there were some barrels of alcohol, with a lantern, and for some reason or other opened it. The fumes immediately took fire and a leaky barrel exploded, a second barrel followed suit, and a third was instantly under way. As soon as the alarm was given the crew went to fire stations and quickly had some effective streams pouring on to the burning alcohol, the hatches were battened down, steam turned into the hold, and the fire quickly extinguished. The fine discipline of the crew was perfect, and the passengers are loud in their praises of both officers and men. Macey was terribly burned about the chest and head and was got on deck as soon as possible, and the ship's doctor at once took him in hand, being assisted by the sanitary guard on board. His sufferings were terrible, and despite all efforts to save his life he died at 8 p.m. on Saturday, an hour after the «Thames» had left Montevideo for La Plata. The deceased was only 29 years of age, and has a family in London.—Buenos Aires Standard, March 14.

LOCAL NOTES

— As soon as the present political situation has fully developed there will probably be several changes in the cabinet.

— We are informed that Mr. Feliz Reich, whose sudden disappearance from Rio some time ago created no slight sensation on the «Rioblo» is living in Paris under an assumed name.

— There seems to be another conflict of authority. The chief of police has conceded permission for the *frontões* (ball courts) of the court of appeals to remain open two more nights in the week, but the municipal prefect says that he will not permit it because it is contrary to the law.

— On the 25th inst. the supreme council of the court of appeals conceded habeas-corpus to a private soldier in the police brigade, who was accused of disrespect to an official in the exercise of his duty. We shall now expect to hear of men hunting *pombinhos* with Krupp batteries.

— M. Charles Camille Saint-Saëns, the great French composer and pianist, has promised to visit Rio in July next, when he will give two concerts. The great composer is in his 6th year. He has been studying music since his seventh year and was the pupil of Halévy and Gounod amongst others.

— There is a beer saloon just across the bay which bears the felicitous title of «Choperia Fluminense». Will Dr. Castro Lopes give us the derivation of «choperia»? We know the German *schoppen*, and the English *chop*, as part of «unton chop», but the words «chopp» and «choppeira» in Portuguese puzzle us a little.

— The dairyman in Minas must be reaping in a golden harvest just now as there is an enormous demand for milk in Rio during the oppressive heat. In spite of the large consignments sent in most of the restaurants which make a specialty of milk are obliged to put out notices that the supply is exhausted soon after mid-day. This is an immense pity as milk is by far the best beverage on which to withstand the oppressive heat.

— There was a brief thunderstorm in this city a little over a week ago, but it did very little good. Yesterday, we are glad to say, a drenching rain set in and is continuing to-day. It is raining slowly and easily, the temperature is going down slowly, and the rain is soaking into the dry soil instead of running off the surface in streams, as it does in heavy rains.

— We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. Slater, the representative of the Brazilian Submarine, the Western and Brazilian, and the Pacific and European Telegraph Companies, is retiring on account of his health. Mr. Slater has been with the cable companies for 26 years, and was superintendent at Rio on the inauguration of the lines on January 1st, 1874. Mr. Slater retires on a well earned pension, and will be succeeded by Mr. Greenwood, — Review, Buenos Aires.

— The *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of last Friday gives an account of the robbery of £15,000 from a lady in one of the streets of this city and of a burglary, amounting to £8,000, committed at the distance of few doors from a police station. In commenting on these facts the *Gazeta* says that crimes against property are the prominent feature of the present period. «Robberies» it asserts, «are now committed by day and by night, in the streets, in our houses and even, *prob. pudor!* in the very police prisons.» It adds that the inefficiency and connivance of the police insure the impunity of the criminals.

— Among the passengers arriving here on the 26th by the «Galilea», we take great pleasure in noting that of Mr. Charles Akers, the well known South American correspondent of *The Times*. Mr. Akers will spend a fortnight in Rio and will then go to Buenos Aires.

— The prefect, it is said, intends constructing new market buildings in this city. These buildings may perhaps be necessary, but before these or other new improvements are commenced steps, it seems to us, should be taken for reorganizing municipal administration and for insuring the efficient and economical performance of the present duties of the municipal government. In correcting the abuses on which the municipal revenues now waste the prefect will find ample scope for the exercise of his administrative ability. When the present municipal chaos shall have been succeeded by order and the tax payers relieved of some of their burdens, it will then be proper to attempt new improvements.

— Barão de Sant'Anna Nery is a Jacobin and, presumably, like all Jacobins, an admirer of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, a government which more than any other that has existed in Brazil contributed to instill into the minds of the military and civil authorities of the country an utter contempt for law and for legal methods. Of the natural fruits of the arbitrary measures adopted by that government this Jacobin baron some years later under another government became a victim. He was arrested, incarcerated and banished without trial. He has now published a narrative of his suffering and justly apprehensive of the effects of the contempt for law taught by the government that he presumably admires, he has considered it necessary to transfer the copyright of his book to a British subject in order that under the cover of existing treaties its circulation may be protected from the illegal interference of Brazilian authorities. Brazilians would do well to ponder on this significant object lesson.

— The British Benevolent Fund is a much abused institution by the members of the teach-combing fraternity who find their way to Rio and hope to live the lives of lotus eaters by the manufacture and spinning of yarns. The complaints we get from time to time are almost as numerous as those against the hard-hearted and unpatriotic consul who refuses to support his losing countrymen in idleness out of the enormous funds he is supposed to have at his disposition for that charitable purpose. We are, however, pleased to be able to testify that no genuine case of imminent distress is turned away unmet by the trustees of the Benevolent Fund. Here is a case in point. In the stress of our last publication day, a poor Irishwoman came to us in tears to know how she could get the body of her only infant buried as she was penniless and broken-hearted at the thought of her only child being hurried into the common fossa. We sent her to the trustees, and within an incredibly short time we heard—but not from the kindly trustees—that Mr. Crashley was making the necessary arrangements at the expense of the Fund. — *Património que merece fidel*.

— It is with the deepest regret that we have to chronicle the early death of Mr. Henry Athol Murray at the age of 30. The deceased gentleman who was a native of Sligo, was a splendid type of the educated Irishman. He studied medicine in his early youth and passed five yearly examinations with distinction, but for some reason he did not take out his diploma in Trinity College, Dublin. His certificates were of so high an order that when he went to the River Plate he was allowed to practice medicine in the country districts with a local licence. Coming to Rio some few years ago, he took up with commercial pursuits and rapidly won his way until he became partner with Mr. Albert Landsberg, the well-known broker of this market. Mr. Murray was by nature fitted to be a good business man, with a mild, earnest manner, a handsome face and figure, and a soft seductive Irish brogue. This year he was the Worshipful Master of the English Freemasons in Rio, and during the few days he was tossing on his bed with fever, the whole English-speaking community here was *triste* and anxious for news. What makes his loss even sadder is that four months or so ago he married a young Brazilian lady of good family. With his many other friends we join in sincerest sympathy with his young wife and with his partner.

— It's rather curious, observed Smalwyt as he resumed his usual place on our spare chair, which is usually filled with unopened exchanges, that we should now have an annual visit from those wild Cherentes Indians from the upper Tocantins, all wearing familiar Portuguese names. And every time they come they want arms, ammunition, clothes, and, more than all, some agricultural implements. If there is one thing in this world of care and sorrow that they want to do, it is to till the soil. They dream of spades, and hoes and rakes; of ploughs and reaping machines; of drills and sugar-mills. They are yearning for the tasseled maize and the billowy wheat fields, and in the near-by future they sent the season of cider-making. Of course, when they come down to see *Papae Grande*, they ask for money and tobacco, and they want to go to the theatre to see if there is anything fresh in the lobby—but all this is of secondary importance. The one absorbing desire of their hearts is to cultivate the soil, and they want us to give them the things to do it with. And we believe them! said Smalwyt, with a faraway look on his face, which led us to think that he was trying to picture to himself a hop-yard on the upper Tocantins, with Cherentes males hoeing out the weeds while the squaws sang lullabies in their wigwams.

[March 28th, 1899.]

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 27th

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRAU

Beer in barrels (shoppas) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

SAMUEL, David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1858 as mate on board the «William Pitt», of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter — Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACAR, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depôt, No. 74, Rue S Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

CASA AMERICANA

Owing to the generous patronage of our American and English friends, we have outgrown our old quarters at 15 A and 21 A Rue da Quitanda and have been obliged to take a much larger store at No. 15 Rue da Quitanda.

We have added two or three new lines to our stock, among these are the Magee Cook-stoves (for wood or coal) and Oil Cook-stoves.

We have also increased our line of School Supplies and Books and Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries, and from time to time shall add such lines as the public may demand.

We wish to thank our patrons and friends for their generous patronage of the past and assure them that we shall endeavor to fully merit the same in the future.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA

SÃO PAULO

VICTORIA STORE
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Linen and Beads, Hats, Pearls, soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's tea, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds				Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
359,438,800\$ 104,987,000	262,137,500\$ 104,955,000	Stock 5% currency (apólices)				1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	807,000— 865,000
—	124,655,000	Bonds of 1889				1,000	— 800
119,600	119,620	do 1887, 6%				975,000— 985,000	
30,000,000	11,854,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890				1,000\$ 200	1,000,000—
51,000,000	21,000,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%				1,000\$ 200	1,000,000—
109,594,000	18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%				1,000\$ 500	1,920,000—
Frs. 17,500,000	Frs. 17,500,000	Do do 1889, 4%				1,000\$ 500	1,350,000—
State of Espírito Santo		idem 6%				Frs. 500	700,000—
		idem 6% 1/2%				1,000\$ 500	850,000—
		idem 6%				Frs. 500	— 450,000—
Frs. 11,700,000	Frs. 11,700,000	idem 6%				1,000	475,000—
5,000,000	4,122,200	do do do São Paulo, 7%				200	920,000—
600,000	4,000,000	do do do Petrópolis, 7%				200	167,000—
25,000,000	23,612,200	do do do Alem Paráhyba, 7%				200	168,000—
2,500,000	520,000					100	190,000—
400,000	400,000					200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8‰, Jan. 1899	223,000—
16,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Comercio	200	3,700,000	2‰, 1899	2,000—
24,000,000	400,000	391,385	50	Constructor do Brazil	60	1,645,000	4‰, Ang. 1892	85,000—
16,000,000	80,000	77,766	52	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	2‰, July 1896	12,750— 13,000—
8,000,000	40,000	—	50	do do	200	820,000	1‰, 1892	14,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	50	Depositos e Descontos	200	790,000	4‰, Jan. 1899	71,000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	62,910	2‰, Jan. 1899	35,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypotecario do Brazil	100	212,860	4‰, Jan. 1899	51,000—
10,807,000	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	965,398	4‰, Jan. 1899	98,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil do Brasil	200	880,000	4‰, Jan. 1899	100,000—
10,750,000	53,913	100,000	50	Rio Matto Grosso	200	17,350,020	8‰, Jan. 1899	184,000— 188,000
20,000,000	—	90,000	200	do do	200	324,200	8‰, Jan. 1899	100,000— 20,000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	50	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,179,104	9‰, ditto	255,000— 120,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,326	11 1/2‰, July 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 1/2‰, Jan. 1898	190,000—
7,000,000	35,000	—	200	Credito Real da Minas Geraes	200	221,130	12 1/2‰, ditto	125,000—
7,500,000	37,500	200	14,075	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,056,703	12 1/2‰, ditto	100,000—
—	—	12,500	50	do do	200	—	100,000—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	80	600,000	12 1/2‰, July 1898	145,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8‰, ditto	140,000— 160,000—
10,080,000	50,000	20,000	200	S. Paulo	200	695,855	7 1/2‰, Jan. 1898	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo	120	—	do do	—
—	—	162	50	do	120	—	do do	—
—	—	7,267	50	do	140	—	do do	—
—	—	80,000	50	do	80	—	do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	6‰— 9,000— 9,250
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	25	26,697\$	—	—
—	—	46,747	100	do	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macaé e Campos	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	100	—	—	—
82,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,89	int. Sept. 93	18,000—
—	—	266,475	200	do do	75	—	—	7,000—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	Quilombo	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
—	—	100,000	200	do do	80	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itamá	200	1,385,541	6 1/2‰ June, 92	50,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valeirana	40	45,710	6‰, Feb. 92	10,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Sapechay	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	1,500— 2,500—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	50	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	163,989	—	80,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carros Urbanos	200	5,447	14‰, July 91	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	489,308	2‰, Oct. 91	152,000— 165,000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	do	200	—	8‰, Jan. 92	155,000— 180,000—
12,000,000	60,000	33,560	200	S. Christovao	200	105,809	10‰, Aug. 98	— 130,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel	100	30,999	—	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8‰, Sept. 97	100,000— 3,500—
28,000,000	14,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	10‰, Aug. 98	100,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Contra	200	59,598	10‰, Aug. 98	— 300,000—
673,400	30,007	all	200	S. Joaquim da Barra e Campos	200	—	10‰, Aug. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	10‰, Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Allianca	200\$	43,678\$	1‰, July 97	4‰—
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000	16‰, July 97	325,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança	100	1,104	1‰, Jan. 97	10,000—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	500	Confidencial	100	200,000	3‰, Jan. 97	30,000—
2,000,000	2,000	2,000	200	Fidelidade	100	358,752	5‰, Jan. 97	50,000—
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Geral	200	250,000	8‰, Jan. 97	25,000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnizadora	200	400,000	10‰, Jan. 97	40,000—
9,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	200	14,616	3‰, Jan. 97	15,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	350,000	3‰, Jan. 97	45,000—
—	35,000	all	200	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense	200	12,628	15‰, Jan. 97	15,000— 18,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
7,000,000\$</td								

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER, Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.
MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

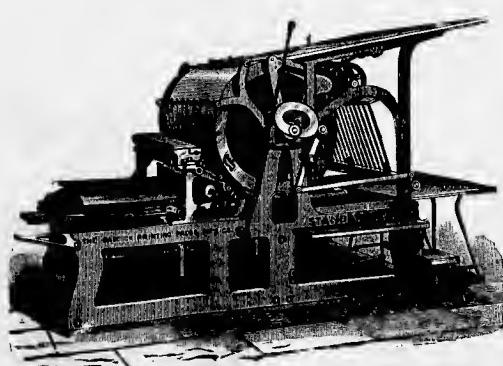
P. S. NICOLSON & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAÚMA No. 16.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

ASK FOR "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH WHISKY



ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.
Leith

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type

and patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works : 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

SOLE Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

VICTORIA STORE

ESTABLISHED 1882

BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.

(SUCCESSION TO ALVES SOUZA & Co.)

Refrigerator goods, as fish, game, fresh butter, and cheese, fresh supplies every fortnight.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Mineral Tablewater "Crystal."

Importers of finest Danish butter from T. & S. Plum and Heyman, Copenhagen.

Imperial Ice Cream Freezers with 20 flavoured Ice Cream Powders; makes ice cream in 5 minutes—\$8.000 only.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Wine and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General Dealers.

SEA SICKNESS

22 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-
da" by Dr. Emanuelli Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
candra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Hen-
rion Mangon said that during his long voyages on
board of the s.s. "Olinda" he had occasion to use
Tincture of Necandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Leitão against sea sickness and always
with excellent results.

Numerous testimonialsof travellers justifi-
ed the results obtained by these distin-
guished physicians, with the Tincture and
pills of the Necandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.

B. The Necandra Amara pills are for-
mulated with the best extract of the Ne-
candra, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
sible delay to supply the want of the Wine,
Elixir, and Tincture of Necandra Amara,
which are included and cannot therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and sure
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the
legs and complexion, after long and si-
lent journeys, the pills should be boiled
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate
for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
solved in pure water if no wine is to be
had.

Persons who have no connections here
and who may desire to have these most
useful pills can order them by applying
to the proprietor or to any agent
to remit orders by registered post to any part
of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of
\$2.000 per box, 125.000 for 6 and 202.500 for
12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda,

RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1851.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street.

NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital, . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
Brazil
River Plate
China, Japan
Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to

Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl., 3rd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9.—
" " Lisbon..... 350 " " 7.—

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

R OYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 3	Minga	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 5	Dunne	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Clerkenwell and Southampton.
" 5	Dunne	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Clerkenwell and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England and three from a month.

Insurance and freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
to No. 2, Rue General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.

**L IVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STREAMERS.**

LAMPURT & HOLT LINE**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Colegio, Wednesday..... 19th April
Heveline 1st May
Wordsworth 17th "

The steamer

"GALILEO"

sails on the 29th inst. for

BAHIA PERNAMBUCO and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rue 1º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Oravira Apr. 11th
Orellana 25th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rue S. Pedro,
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rue São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Tanchitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

SOLE AGENTS FOR RIO DE JANEIRO OF CEREBOS SALT.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumery and Pen's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rue do Ouvidor.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING,

F. W. SPRENGER,

40, Rue da Alfandega, 40

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

LION & Co.**SÃO PAULO & SANTOS**

Sole Agents for the State of São Paulo

POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. G. S., Newcastle-on-Tyne

Carbon	85.51	per cent.
Hydrogen	4.44	" "
Oxygen	4.05	" "
Nitrogen	0.66	" "
Sulphur	0.61	" "
Ash	1.54	" "
Water	1.39	" "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fahr. by one pound of the coal, as determined
in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.

This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is
excellent coal for Steam-raising purposes.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

Sole Exporters POCAHONTAS COAL

Main Office: PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES: 70, Kilby St., Boston—1, Broadway, New York—Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Old Colony Bldg., Chicago—Neave Bldg., Cincinnati—Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

European Agents: HULL, BLYTH & CO., 4, FENCHURCH AVE., LONDON, E. C.

South American Office: CALLE RECONQUISTA, 800, Buenos Ayres.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well
to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rue Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promoting
menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded
by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages—
Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates: — Per single box, \$2.900; per
half dozen boxes, 12\$900; per dozen boxes
20\$800.

Address of manufacturer: Joaquim Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rue de S. Pedro, N. 74
1º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de
Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Parau-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAIPAVA

will sail for

The Steamer

ITAUNA

will sail for

VICTORIA

BAHIA and

PERNAMBUCO

on the 31st inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche

SILVINO.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

A. BRITO NOGUEIRA LAGE IRMÃOS,
Rua do Hospicio, 91, Rio de Janeiro.